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County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

JAMES MACLACHLAN,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

1951.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Health Report of the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness for the year 1951.

During the period under review the work of the Health Department was directed by my predecessor. The present report meets the requirements of the appropriate Ministry of Health Memorandum and sections have been arranged where applicable in accordance with the Sections of Part III of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The heaviest mortality was again caused by diseases of the circulatory system and the next heaviest by all forms of cancer. Bronchitis, pneumonia and influenza together gave a death rate of 2 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infant Mortality Rate has shown a striking fall and is by far the lowest yet recorded. Moreover, three quarters of the deaths among infants under one year old were due either to congenital malformation or to non-infectious diseases peculiar to early infancy.

A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was available to all in the Borough early in the year. With the advent of immunisation against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine it is hoped to prevent young children at risk contracting the disease.

Among notifiable infectious diseases, the incidence of poliomyelitis showed an increase. Although no deaths from whooping cough were recorded during the year the number of notifications from this disease continued to rise. Not a single case of diphtheria appeared in the Borough and immunisation against this disease of children under one year old continues to be pressed.

Generally, the health of the community remained good throughout the year.

In conclusion, thanks must be expressed to the Mayor, Members of Council and Officials of the Corporation for their helpful support and assistance and to the staff of this department for their loyal and willing service throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES MACLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

The following assistants were employed on the work of Public Health in the Borough at the end of the year under review :

MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Work and Inspector of Midwives	Dorothy G. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officer	J. H. C. Corr, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S.
Chief Dental Officer —	Arthur Fielding, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officer	Winifred G. Sivewright, L.D.S.

SANITARY.

Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. Shanks, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Food Inspection), Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection).
Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector....	T. E. Pollock, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection).
Sanitary Inspector for Meat Inspection	A. A. Kay, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Sanitary Science).
District Sanitary Inspectors	H. C. Perkins, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board. Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). F. Wilson, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert.R.S.I. (Sanitary Science). E. Philbin, B.A., Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board. Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection). F. Bailey, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board, Cert.R.S.I. (Meat & Food Inspection), Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke Inspection). F. Holloway, Cert.R.S.I. & Joint Board.
Rodent Officer	H. Williams.
Trainee Sanitary Inspectors	J. W. McGarry. A. Rogers.

HEALTH VISITING AND MIDWIFERY.

Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss J. Pottinger, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitors	Miss E. Cunliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. K. Burns, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. E. M. Tilburn, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. P. Antcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss A. W. Cant, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss D. Latham, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M. Morris, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss D. M. Bell S.R.N.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	Miss C. Roberts, S.R.N.

Municipal Midwives	Miss A. Bagshaw, S.C.M. Miss G. M. Fytche, S.C.M. Mrs. F. Garstang, S.C.M. Miss T. Potts, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. Railton, S.C.M. Mrs. G. Timms, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. A. Wallace, S.C.M. Mrs. E. G. Watson, S.C.M.
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HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Superintendent	Miss H. M. White, S.R.N., S.C.M. Housekeeping Cert., H.V., Q.N.
District Nursing Sisters	Miss D. Moscrop, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N. Mrs. M. A. Mareello, S.R.N., R.F.N. Miss S. A. Whitehead, Trained Nurse. Miss J. Lindop, S.R.N. Mrs. J. Cringle, S.R.N. Mrs. L. Hollis, S.R.N. Miss K. Aldred, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. Newsham, S.R.N., R.F.N.

PHYSIOTHERAPY.

Physiotherapist	Miss M. Johnson, C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T.
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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer	J. H. Smethurst.
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MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Duly Authorised Officer	H. Kitchin.
Assistant Duly Authorised Officer	H. Hughes.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Clerk	A. Gawthrop.
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CLERICAL.

Senior Clerk	H. Smith.
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ADDRESSES.

Public Health Department	Town Hall.
Sanitary Inspector's Office	Town Hall.
Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Gynæcological Clinics	Risedale, Abbey Road.
M. & C.W. Clinic	} Central Clinic, Abbey Road.
Dental Clinic	
U.V.R. & Remedial Exercises Clinic	
Minor Ailments Clinic	"Arndene," Abbey Road.
Ambulance Station	Fire Station, Abbey Road.
District Nurses' Homes	2 Fairfield Lane. 27 Mikasa Street.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1951.

Population, Mid-1950	67,820
No. of Deaths	980
Death Rate	14.45
No. of Live Births Registered—Legitimate	1,087
Illegitimate	38
	<hr/> 1,125
No. of Stillbirths Registered	28
Birth Rate	16.59
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births	33.77
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	35.56
No. of Live Births Notified	1,105
No. of Maternal Deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 Births	1.78
Percentage of Live Births notified	98.22
DEATH RATES.	
Diphtheria	Nil
Measles	0.015
Scarlet Fever	Nil
Whooping Cough	Nil
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0.339
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	0.059
Cancer	2.138
Bronchitis	0.914
Pneumonia	0.767
Influenza	0.309
Diseases of Circulatory System	4.910

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

HEALTH CENTRES.

No proposals for the provision of Health Centres have been made and in Barrow, as yet, there has been no demand for the comprehensive centre envisaged by the Act. Discussions between the various bodies as to the ideal design of centre are in progress.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

WELFARE CENTRE.

The Central Clinic is staffed by three Health Visitors on each of the four afternoon sessions held every week. Whenever possible, two of the medical staff attend, but on some occasions only one is available. Clerical assistance is provided

Although there has been a further fall in the Birth Rate the increased Birth Rate in 1946/8 still affects the figures for children on the register of the Welfare Centre.

772 babies under 12 months and 65 older children were admitted to the register; whilst of the cases on the register 8,691 attendances were made by the babies, and 2,699 attendances were made by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

The figures given include attendances by toddlers at a special clinic held monthly.

The mother who previously brought her child to the clinic because the doctor's advice was free now takes him to her family doctor and obtains not only advice but extra nourishment and vitamin preparations free.

The continued movement of population to new housing estates on the outskirts of the town is also having an adverse effect on clinic attendances. Neither the staff nor the premises necessary to provide branch clinics are yet available although the growing need is fully realised.

FOOD DEPOT.

Experience has shown the wisdom of the decision to move the Food Depot to separate premises in Cavendish Square. Congestion at the Clinic has been relieved, and sales are now more evenly distributed over the week.

The "shop" is available to any mother whose baby, as shown by its weight card, regularly attends the Welfare Centre and has been weighed within the last four weeks.

PREMATURE BABIES.

Premature babies requiring hospital treatment are dealt with at Risedale Maternity Hospital. A special heated basket for transporting the baby is loaned by the hospital and the Authority's ambulance service provides a conveyance.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer is available in a consultant capacity. The Municipal Midwives have all had instruction in the care of premature babies, and any special appliances required can be borrowed from Risedale Maternity Hospital.

All Midwives are required to send notification of premature babies to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements are made for an early follow up by the Health Visitors.

During the year 69 premature babies were born alive, including 60 whose mothers usually reside within the area. 27 were born at home and of the 22 who were retained at home none died in the first 24 hours, 1 died before the month end and the remaining 21 survived. 5 were transferred to hospital and one of these died in the first 24 hours and 2 died between the first day and the month end. Of the 42 born in hospital 6 died in the first 24 hours, 5 more died before the month end and the remaining 31 survived.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

	Died in 24 hours.	Died 1 day 1 month.	Survived 1 month.	Total.
Born at home and retained at home ....	....	1	21	22
Born at home and transferred to Hospital	1	2	2	5
Born in Hospital	6	5	31	42
Total	7	8	54	69
No. whose mothers usually reside in area	....	....	....	60

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 35.56 per 1,000 births is the lowest yet recorded. The figures for the last 10 years are :

1942	....	....	62.8
1943	....	....	53.6
1944	....	....	60.51
1945	....	....	58.4
1946	....	....	52.91
1947	....	....	51.45
1948	....	....	49.52
1949	....	....	49.33
1950	....	....	45.20
1951	....	....	35.56

The 31 deaths from developmental defects include 7 malformation, 3 birth injury and 21 from other diseases peculiar to the first year of life. The remaining 9 deaths arose from respiratory, infective, digestive and general conditions and accidents.

HEALTH VISITING.

A birth visit, and subsequently one visit per month for 6 months is paid. Visits thereafter are of necessity less frequent, but all children are kept under supervision until they reach the age of 5 years. Special visits are paid as necessary.

The following table shows the work done in connection with mothers and children :—

(i) To expectant mothers	....	....	....	....	First visits	192
					Total visits	243
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	....	....	....	....	First visits	1016
					Total visits	12489
(iii) To children between 1 and 5 years of age	....	....	....	....	First visits	27
					Total visits	16326

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No discrimination is made against the unmarried mother, to whom are open all the facilities provided by the Authority.

In addition, arrangements are made in suitable cases for the confinement to take place at the Maternity Home, St. Monica, Kendal. This in addition to providing for the mother's bodily needs, gives rehabilitative training.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Local Social Worker of the Furness Association for Moral Welfare, and with other workers.

During the year 5 cases were admitted to St. Monica.

ADOPTION.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Children's Department and all registered Adoption Societies which deal with local cases, although no Society is located in Barrow.

These organisations notify to the Medical Officer of Health the names and addresses of potential adopters, so that visits by a Health Visitor can be arranged and the suitability of conditions assessed.

In conjunction with the Guardian ad litem close supervision is maintained during the trial period before confirmation of the Adoption Order.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

This is now the responsibility of the Children's Committee but foster children will continue to be supervised by the Health Visitors in the normal course of their duties.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

By arrangement with the Barrow Executive Council, Dr. H. C. Kodilinye still conducts the Ophthalmic Clinics, which were previously a direct charge on the Authority.

70 children made 141 attendances and spectacles were prescribed in 33 cases.

The following is a classification of the conditions for which children attended the clinic.

Refractions—

Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	2
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	2

Squints—

Convergent	...	...	...	...	34
Alternating	...	...	...	...	3

Treatments—

Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	20
Ptoxis	...	...	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	3

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 52 sessions were devoted to the treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 5. 323 attendances were made by Expectant and Nursing Mothers and 387 by children under 5.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, but the work is carried out by local mechanics.

It was not necessary to refer any patients for X-ray, although facilities are available at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done :—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	114	114	113	96
Children under 5	291	260	236	227

	Ex-trac-tions	Anaesthetics		Fill-ings	Scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Silver Nit-rate treat-ment	Dress-ings	X Rays	Dentures Provided	
		Local	Gen-eral						Comp-lete	Part-ial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	132	95	1	130	48	....	124	....	10	15
Children under 5	141	36	65	34	....	276	....	....	....	....

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The consultant clinic conducted by the Medical Superintendent of the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, has, by arrangement with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board been continued at the Board's expense. Cases are referred by the medical staff and in cases of urgency arising between clinics, are sent to the out-patient clinics at Ethel Hedley or North Lonsdale Hospital.

99 children made 124 attendances on the 8 occasions on which the clinic was held.

156 children visited the Physiotherapist on 546 occasions for fitting of splints, plasters, etc.

MASSAGE AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINICS.

In conjunction with the specialist orthopaedic clinic a Physiotherapist devotes three sessions each week to children under 5. At these sessions cases referred by the medical staff or from the Orthopaedic Clinic are given massage or remedial exercises.

19 patients attended for massage and made 260 attendances.

20 patients had remedial exercises in 257 attendances.

9 patients had radiant heat treatment in 154 attendances.

SUN-RAY.

The Ultra Violet Ray Therapy Clinic in charge of a Physiotherapist is available for two sessions weekly to children referred by the medical staff. The clinics are held in the same premises as the Massage and Remedial Exercises Clinics already referred to. During the year 155 children under 5 made 1491 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL.

Every pregnant woman can have ante-natal care free of charge from a doctor of her choice. This service is provided under arrangements made by the Executive Council.

The Authority maintains an ante-natal clinic, to which any midwife can bring her cases. The clinic, which is situated in the grounds of Risedale Maternity Hospital, is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and is staffed by the Municipal Midwives. The Obstetric Consultant from Risedale Maternity Hospital is available to see abnormal cases. Each week there are three sessions, one of which is set aside for new cases. It is hoped to provide ante-natal clinics at other centres when circumstances permit.

280 patients made 1204 attendances in the year.

POST-NATAL.

By arrangement, the Post-Natal and Gynæcological Clinic previously provided by the Authority and which has now vested in the Minister of Health, is still available for midwives' cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Close co-operation exists between the Public Health Department and the various other workers in the field of Children's Welfare—in particular the Local Inspector, N.S.P.C.C., the Probation Officers, the Area Children's Officer and the Diocesan Social Worker.

MIDWIFERY.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

It was not considered necessary to fill two vacancies which occurred in the year and the needs of the service are now adequately met by the employment of 8 full time midwives.

The Housing Committee has accepted the principle of providing accommodation for a midwife on each new estate. This may facilitate both recruitment (when needed) and redeployment of staff to suit population movements.

A Minnitt's Gas-Air Analgesia Apparatus is available for each midwife. Any patient can, if she is medically suitable, have this aid. Unfortunately, the apparatus is not easily carried, and arrangements for conveyance have to be made in each case. It is hoped that each midwife will ultimately have her own car. A sterilized accouchement set is provided free for each patient.

The arrangements for Ante-Natal Clinics have already been detailed and in addition patients receive ante-natal supervision in their own homes.

Where the patient is unsuitable on medical grounds or because of unsuitable home conditions, for a domiciliary confinement, it is usually possible to arrange hospitalization.

The midwives are also available to act as Maternity Nurses where a patient wishes to be confined by her own doctor.

PRIVATE MIDWIVES.

5 private nurses notified their intention to practice as Midwives or Maternity Nurses but only 3 of them undertook any confinements.

The following table of domiciliary confinements shows that the Municipal Midwives attended in 98% of the cases.

Municipal—	Midwives cases	....	....	....	....	....	347	}	444
	Maternity Nurse cases....	....	....	....	....	....	97		
	Gas-Air administered	....	....	....	....	....	405		
Private—	Midwives cases	....	....	....	....	....	4	}	9
	Maternity nurse cases	....	....	....	....	....	5		

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The Local Health Authority remains the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The Medical Officer deputed to act as Supervisor of Midwives paid 79 visits in this connection. There were no irregularities necessitating proceedings.

Medical Aid was summoned in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board in 70 cases. 2 of these were cases who had booked a General Practitioner Obstetrician under arrangements of the Barrow Executive Council.

HEALTH VISITING.

Even with the additional staff now employed the available personnel are barely adequate for visits to mothers and young children.

Within these limitations, visits were paid to notified cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough, and one nurse devoted her whole visiting time to care and after care of the tuberculous population and their households.

HOME NURSING.

It has become increasingly evident that the staff required to run a chargeable service was insufficient to meet the growing needs of a free service. It has not been possible to secure additional staff; in fact the existing establishment has only been maintained by the employment of part time staff.

The Superintendent has her headquarters at the home at 2, Fairfield Lane where most of the resident staff are located. There is also a 2-nurse home at 27, Mikasa Street, Walney, but only one sister is accommodated there at present. 8 cars are in use and staff for whom no car is available walk or cycle.

The services of a Nursing Sister are provided on medical recommendation only. The nurse makes a morning visit as often as the condition of the case demands. In severe cases evening visits are also paid. There is no night nurse.

31,602 visits were paid to 1,555 patients.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The facilities provided by the Local Authority for immunisation against Diphtheria remain substantially unaltered.

Vaccination, now on a voluntary basis is available as a Local Health Authority Clinic service.

In addition, General Practitioners who have signified their intention of participating in the arrangements undertake vaccination and immunisation in their surgeries or in the home.

At the Central Clinic one session each week is devoted to Vaccination and Immunisation. An Assistant Medical Officer and a Health Visitor are on duty and clerical assistance is provided. Cases receive attention with or without appointment.

During the year 261 persons have been vaccinated and 165 have been re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements. A further 195 vaccinations and 99 re-vaccinations have been reported by General Practitioners.

No case of smallpox has been reported.

546 courses of immunisation and 329 re-inforcing doses were administered at the clinic and 131 courses of immunisation and 8 re-inforcing doses were reported by General Practitioners.

No case of diphtheria was confirmed.

50.1% of the population under 5 and 66.09% of those between 5 and 15 are estimated to have been immunised.

AMBULANCE.

The Chief Fire Officer acts as Ambulance Officer. Ultimately complete interchangeability of Fire and Ambulance Personnel will be sought, but this is not at present possible. For the time being the ambulance used for infectious cases is staffed by personnel from the Infectious Diseases Hospital and is garaged at that hospital.

The ambulance can be summoned for removals by Doctors, Nurses and Midwives, but a medical certificate is required before an out of town journey is authorised. The change to a free service has resulted in an increased user, and there is a tendency to abuse the service on long distance calls. A strict interpretation of the words "where necessary" has reduced such abuse.

Cars required for the mental health service are hired from local taxi proprietors.

The ambulances answered 10,837 calls totalling 68,076 miles and carried 10,459 patients during the year. Cars made 54 journeys with 58 patients over a distance of 5174 miles.

The main hospital centre is 100 miles from Barrow. During the year a dual purpose ambulance with special provision for sitting orthopaedic cases, of which large numbers receive hospital out-patient treatment, was put into service.

The ambulance fleet comprises a Commer (1952), a Daimler (1949), 2 Austins (1948), a Humber (1942), a Bedford (1941) and a Ford (1941).

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Provision of advice and assistance, nursing requisites, home visiting and co-operation with industrial Medical Officers, Disablement Rehabilitation Officers and National Assistant Boards has continued throughout the year. As the Tuberculosis Health Visitor acts as clinic nurse there has been no difficulty in maintaining adequate liaison. A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit was stationed in various works and in the town centre early in the year. In general employers gave full facilities to their workpeople to take advantage of this free service but the response was only a little over 50%. Arrangements for protection of suitable contacts of tuberculous cases with B.C.G. vaccine are now in operation.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Duly Authorised Officers give advice and assistance and visit the homes of the patients at intervals suited to their condition. The cases are also kept under medical supervision and visited as opportunity offers. When it is possible to secure the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker the time which can be devoted to each case will be greater.

OTHER ILLNESS.

The Health Visitors advise and assist in cases referred by hospitals and general practitioners.

Residential accommodation is provided by arrangement with the Governors of Infield Convalescent Home.

LOAN CUPBOARDS.

Previously these were maintained by the Nursing Association for patients attended by the District Nurses and by the Tuberculosis Dispensary for Tuberculous patients.

This service has now been extended to all bed patients nursed at home and sick room equipment such as bed pans, bed rests, fracture cages, rubber sheeting, air rings, is now available on loan in any case where need exists.

Applications are received at either Nurses' Home (2 Fairfield Lane or 27 Mikasa Street).

GENERAL.

The services of Domestic Helps and District Nurses are provided in suitable cases.

PROPAGANDA AND HEALTH EDUCATION.

In addition to verbal instruction and advice given by the staff suitable posters are displayed in places frequented by the Public. Campaigns are conducted in schools and at clinics.

Good relations exist with the local Press which has always shown itself willing to co-operate in publishing any item to which it is considered the Public attention should be drawn.

 DOMESTIC HELP.

For many years the Authority has maintained a service of home and domestic helps and the staffing difficulties encountered during the war years have been overcome. The Superintendent Nursing Officer undertakes most of the field work in connection with the service.

Helps are provided mainly in cases of confinement, illness of housewife or to infirm old people, but applications are occasionally received from other categories of person whose cases, on investigation, are found to come within the scope of the scheme. This is not a free service, and charges are recovered according to the means of the applicant.

The names of persons suitable for this kind of work are registered and listed. Helps are allocated to cases as applications are received. This system works satisfactorily and it has not been found necessary to pay a retaining fee, as cases can usually be arranged so that helps have very little idle time.

105 cases were dealt with and 40 helps were in employment at the year end.

 MENTAL HEALTH.

ADMINISTRATION.

COMMITTEE. The Health Committee, which comprises Council Members and co-opted representatives of the local medical profession, meets at monthly intervals to deal with matters affecting Mental Health.

STAFF. This section of the Department is at present staffed by two male Duly Authorised Officers. The vacancy for a female Psychiatric Social Worker remains unfilled. Administration and clerical duties are undertaken by the general office staff. The Assistant Medical Officers provide the medical assistance needed, and it is also possible to have assistance in certification from local practitioners. The visiting specialists from Lancaster Moor Mental Hospital conduct a weekly out-patient clinic and in addition are available for consultation as required.

CO-ORDINATION. The Authority's Officers undertake the supervision of and reporting on cases on trial for licence or on licence and in addition prepare any other reports of home conditions, etc., required by Hospitals and Institutions.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS. There are no voluntary organisations dealing with Mental Health in the area.

TRAINING OF STAFF. Both Duly Authorised Officers have had special training at training centres since the "appointed day."

WORK DONE.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE. Cases coming to the notice of the Authority's staff are immediately referred for specialist advice so that the condition may be dealt with in its early stages. The Authority's Medical, Nursing and Lay Visiting Officers maintain supervision over cases under domiciliary care or on licence. Appropriate advice and assistance is given and arrangements are made for financial assistance to be granted by the National Assistance Board where applicable.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT. Roose Hospital is now considered as an annexe to Lancaster Moor Hospital. In consequence all cases are removed to Lancaster in the first instance and this imposes a heavy additional burden both on the Duly Authorised Officers and on the Ambulance Service.

The following summary indicates work done by the Duly Authorised Officers.

SECTION 20, LUNACY ACT, 1890. 14 patients (11 male and 3 female) were removed to Roose Hospital on "three-day" orders. Summary Reception Orders were prepared for these patients in respect of 7 males and 2 females who were transferred to Lancaster Moor Hospital and 1 male who was retained in Roose.

2 male patients and 1 female were released. The remaining male was released to go to Lancaster Moor Hospital as a voluntary patient.

11 patients (5 male and 6 female) were removed to Lancaster Moor Hospital on "three day" orders. Summary Reception Orders were issued by magistrates for that area in respect of 3 males and 2 females included in that number. 1 female was transferred to the temporary class. The remainder became voluntary patients.

OTHER REMOVALS. In addition to the cases listed above, 64 cases who had not been the subject of a Section 20 Order were admitted to hospital. They comprised 7 males and 11 females who would previously have been admitted to Roose Hospital for certification but who were dealt with in their own homes and removed to Lancaster Moor Hospital on Summary Reception Orders and 19 voluntary males and 25 voluntary females and 1 male temporary also admitted to Lancaster Moor Hospital, with 1 voluntary male admitted to Roose Hospital. Officers of the Authority escorted all the cases admitted under Orders and 23 of the 45 voluntary patients.

Additionally 1 case being transferred from Roose Hospital to Lancaster Moor Hospital and 3 cases being transferred from Lancaster Moor Hospital to Roose Hospital by order of the Hospital Management Committees were escorted. In all 59 journeys to Lancaster were made.

OTHER WORK. Case histories were prepared in respect of 66 cases.

Home conditions reports were submitted in respect of 13 proposed discharges and 32 reports were prepared on cases released or on trial.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY. The Authority's Medical and Nursing Staffs are well aware of the need to report cases thought to be Mental Defectives, and in addition reports are received from Medical Practitioners, Officers of the National Assistance Board and social workers. During the year 2 reports were received from such sources. Additionally 1 male case was reported by the Clerk to the Magistrates as a result of police action.

3 males were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944, and 1 male and 4 females under Section 57 (5). The new cases have been placed under statutory or voluntary supervision or in institutions. They along with other statutory guardianship or supervision cases receive visits and advice at appropriate intervals from the Authorised Officers and visiting Medical Officers.

1 male and 2 females have been admitted to institutional care.

The following table shows the disposal of ascertained defectives as at the year end together with details of the waiting list for institutional care at the same date.

	Under 16 years		16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under Statutory Supervision	6	8	33	22
Under Guardianship	—	—	1	1
In Institutions	3	2	49	52
Under Voluntary Supervision	5	1	3	10
Included in the above, but awaiting institutional vacancies	4	1	—	2

AMBULANCE SERVICE. The general ambulance service is available for mental cases. Where necessary, one of the Authority's Duly Authorised Officers travels with the ambulance or car, and arrangements exist whereby mental nurses can be borrowed from Roose Hospital to accompany female or difficult patients.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was taken during the year.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS FOR 1951.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	12	21	33
Whooping Cough	71	65	136
Measles	232	212	444
Pneumonia	21	13	34
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	2
Dysentery	1	4	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1
Erysipelas	3	2	5
Food Poisoning	3	2	5
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	5	5	10
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	2	1	3
Tuberculosis	46	31	77
Encephalitis (Infective)	1	—	1
Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	—	1	1

Material from suspected infectious cases is now examined at the Group Pathological Laboratory, Barrow-in-Furness. I should like to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the Pathologist and his staff.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The facilities provided for the School Health Service are extended to children of pre-school age, a proportion of the cost being borne by the Health Committee.

The main conditions dealt with are scabies, head lice and ringworm, and these receive treatment at the Central Clinic. Stubborn cases are referred to the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases but it is hoped that in the near future the newly formed Skin Department at North Lonsdale Hospital will be able to help.

Adults are given advice and materials to cleanse themselves and in difficult cases are admitted to hospital.

WATER.

There has been no change in the source of water supply since last year and the quantity and quality has remained satisfactory. Bacteriological and chemical control is maintained by the Water Department. The plumbo solvent action of the water is corrected by the addition of lime to give a pH value of approximately 9.0.

Measures to be taken to safeguard the gathering grounds are in course of preparation.

Some 19,350 dwelling houses comprising the majority of the population are supplied direct from the public mains ; there are no standpipes.

PORT HEALTH SURVEY.

I—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1951.

TABLE A.

		Number	Tonnage	No. Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	No. of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Insp'tor				
Foreign	Steamers	99	185057	1	99	38	32	1	....
	Motor	42	38940	....	42	1	1	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign		141	223997	1	141	39	33	1	....
Coastwise	Steamers	167	55980	....	17	5	2	....	....
	Motor	166	70286	....	15	....	....	....	....
	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fishing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise		333	126266	....	32	5	2	....	....
Total Foreign and Coastwise		474	350263	1	173	44	35	1	....

II—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) There was no passenger traffic to and from the Port during the year.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC. Imports :—Iron Ore, Phosphates, Potash, Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp, Esparto Grass, Timber, Scrap Metal. Exports :—Pig Iron Fluorspar and Ingot Moulds.

(c) Vessels arrived from the following foreign ports :—Susa, Algiers, Melilla, Bougie, Bona, Port Breira, Port Romain, Casablanca, Almeria, Hornillo, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Rouen, Stettin, Wismar, Hamina, Borga, Narvik, Sundsvall, Oxelosund, Oskarshamn, Hernosand, Helsingborg, St. John (N.B.), St. Anne Des Montes (Canada) and Eire.

III—WATER SUPPLY.

The town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.

There are no water boats at the Port.

IV—PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933—1945

1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH.

A blank Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards.

On arrival at the Port the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Sanitary Officer, whoever is first aboard.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Sanitary Officer together.

Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instance.

3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, ETC.)

No information was received by wireless messages or local signal stations.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10.

(a) Within Docks: An inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within the Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow, including "infected" or "suspected" vessels outside the agreed exemptions listed under heading 5 below.

5. PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 has been agreed upon in respect of ships unhealthy on account of:—

Acute Polio-Encephalitis	German Measles
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Measles
(Cerebro-spinal Fever)	Malaria
Chickenpox	Membranous Croup
Continued Fever	Pneumonia (either primary or
Diphtheria	influenzal)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Epidemic Infantile Paralysis	Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever)
(Acute Poliomyelitis)	Trench Fever
Encephalitis Lethargica	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Erysipelas	Typhoid Fever (Enteric Fever)

and of ships otherwise healthy which arrive from areas listed under Article 11.

6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16.

Instructions have been given to Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control. No difficulty is now experienced under this Article.

7. CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

In cases of necessity the arrangements for disinfecting infected quarters are carried out by the Sanitary Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Isolation Hospital, Devonshire Road. Special arrangements have also been made at the Hospital for the reception of cases of infectious disease from overseas and for the observation of contacts. The Corporation motor ambulance is available for the removal of cases to Hospital. All contacts are kept under the supervision of the Port Medical Officer.

8 & 9. BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A sample of rats caught on board ship is subject to a macroscopic examination at frequent intervals. No condition resembling Plague has ever been found. Laboratory facilities for bacteriological investigation are available locally if necessary.

10. VENEREAL DISEASE.

A local centre exists at the Devonshire Road Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to location, days and hours of the available facilities, etc., is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival and every assistance is given to patients to obtain treatment.

11. INTERMENTS.

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead arriving by sea. The body is first examined by a Medical Officer of the Authority.

TABLE C.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease	No. of Cases During the Year		No. of Vessels Concerned	Average No. of Cases for Previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	2.6

TABLE D.

No cases of infectious disease on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival, were reported.

V—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

The Port is not seriously threatened with rat prevalence. As a precautionary measure, however, the officers in charge of vessels are requested, when considered necessary, to have the rat guards fixed on hawsers to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

TABLES E. AND F.

No rats were destroyed on vessels, and none at Docks, Quays, Wharves, Warehouses.

TABLE G.

It was not found necessary to take any measures of Rat Destruction with regard to vessels arriving from Plague infected ports.

TABLE H.

As from May, 1930, the Port was included in the list of ports where the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue Deratization Certificates and Deratization Exemption Certificates for which provision is made in Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

45 Deratization Exemption Certificates on Form Port II were issued during the year.

**DERATIZATION CERTIFICATES AND DERATIZATION EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.**

Net Tonnage.	No of Ships.	No. of Deratization Certificates issued.					No. of Deratization Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certi- ficates issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping Poison- ing, etc.	Total.		
		H C N	Sulphur	H C N and Sulphur				
Ships up to 300 tons	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	1
Ships from 301 tons to 1000 tons	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ships from 1001 tons to 3000 tons	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	13
Ships from 3001 tons to 10000 tons	27	....	....	....	....	....	27	27
Ships over 10000 tons	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Totals	45	..	....	....	....	...	45	45

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

This Order, which came into operation on 1st October, 1951, applies the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, to vessels. The obligations in relation to rats and mice, which are imposed by the Act on the occupier of land, are applied by this Order to the person having the custody or control of any vessel other than a sea going ship. The obligations imposed by the Act in relation to the infestation of food and certain other goods are, with necessary exceptions and modifications, applied by this Order to all vessels used for the transport or storage of food. None of the provisions of the Act requiring the carrying out of any structural repairs or other works are applied in respect of vessels.

One Rodent Control Certificate was issued under the provisions of the above mentioned Order during the year.

No vessels arrived at the Port either Plague infected or Plague suspected.

No vessels from Plague-infected Ports arrived during the year.

THE PARROTS PROHIBITION OF IMPORT REGULATIONS, 1930.

Two Budgerigars, brought into the Port aboard one vessel, were dealt with under the above regulations.

VI—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	87	....	24	19
Other Nations	86	....	20	25

VII—FOOD INSPECTION.

1. IMPORTED FOOD.

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year, therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

2. SHELL-FISH.

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following is a summary, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, of the work carried out in his Department during the year 1951 :—

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Section 9.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSE RENDERED FIT.

One Formal Notice was served and complied with in respect of a dwelling-house which though unfit for Human Habitation was capable of being rendered Fit at reasonable expense.

Section 11

DEMOLITION ORDERS

No. of Demolition Orders made in respect of Individual Unfit Houses 2

Section 12

CLOSING ORDERS.

No. of Closing Orders made in respect of Unfit Dwellings 8

Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act, 1875.

CLOSING ORDER.

One Closing Order was made in respect of premises occupied as a dwelling by several families.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

No. of complaints regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	1083
No. of inspections and re-inspections made under the provisions of the Public Health Act & Housing Act	9538
No. of Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	943
No. of Statutory Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	722
No. of Orders obtained in the Magistrates' Court in respect of Unabated Nuisances	44
No. of inspections of Cinemas, Theatres and Music Halls	68
No. of miscellaneous inspections (Piggeries, Stables, etc.)	452
No. of interviews with owners and agents, etc.	1045

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year as a result of formal action, and in addition to a considerable amount of work effected as a result of informal action :—

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

No. of W.C. roofs repaired	52
No. of W.C. floors repaired or renewed	2
No. of W.C. doors repaired or renewed	39
No. of W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	101
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	42
No. of W.C. flushing apparatus provided with a proper supply of water	10
No. of broken pedestal W.C. basins renewed	23
No. of W.C. conversions	68
No. of W.C. seats repaired or renewed	29
No. of defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	40
No. of defective connections between W.C. basin & flushpipe repaired	16

EAVES GUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

No. of premises on which eaves gutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	253
No. of premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	126
No. of defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	11
No. of hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed	12
No. of yard gulleys unstopped	29
No. of broken gulleys renewed	5
No. of gratings provided to gulleys	10

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

No. of stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired	30
No. of defective W.C. drains repaired or relaid	6
No. of defective surface water drains repaired or relaid	8
No. of stopped surface water drains cleared and repaired	47
No. of defective drain vent shafts repaired or renewed	27
No. of leaking yard drains repaired or renewed	11
No. of defective yard surfaces repaired or renewed	78
No. of broken and defective sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	144
No. of broken and defective bath waste pipes repaired or renewed	7
No. of defective W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	21
No. of drainage systems overhauled and relaid	18
No. of cases of cellar flooding remedied	2

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

No. of defective yard doors repaired or renewed	83
No. of defective yard walls repaired or rebuilt	57
No. of disused ash-pits removed	4

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

No. of roofs repaired	467
No. of floors repaired or renewed	189
No. of cases of dampness in walls remedied	243
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	711
No. of cases of defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	384
No. of defective house walls repaired or rebuilt	173
No. of defective doors repaired or renewed	184
No. of defective kitchen firegrates repaired or renewed	59
No. of defective parlour firegrates repaired or renewed	16
No. of defective bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed	8

No. of defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	38
No. of defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	31
No. of defective flashings repaired or renewed	68
No. of defective washing boilers repaired or renewed	12
No. of defective cement renderings to external walls repaired or renewed	24
No. of defective skylights repaired or renewed	20
No. of defective sinks renewed or refixed	109
No. of vent bricks provided to walls	7
No. of loose handrails to staircases refixed	5
No. of defective fixed cupboards, shelves, etc., repaired or renewed	5
No. of defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	24
No. of defective window frames repaired or renewed	257
No. of defective window sills repaired or renewed	49
No. of defective window sashes repaired or renewed	98
No. of cases of defective window glazing remedied	17
No. of defective window cords remedied	173
No. of rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	38
No. of defective refuse bins replaced	6
No. of broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	23
No. of defective firebacks to kitchen ranges repaired	39
No. of defective mantelpieces repaired or renewed	2
No. of surrounds to sinks repaired	121
No. of defective fireboxes to washing boilers repaired or renewed	2
No. of hot water cisterns repaired or renewed	4
No. of defective staircases reconstructed or repaired	12
No. of water tanks repaired or renewed	1
No. of defective gas pipes and fittings repaired	5
No. of defective weatherbars & threshwoods provided or repaired	37
No. of broken chimney pots replaced	10
No. of cases of defective pointing remedied	397

OTHER NUISANCES.

No. of filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	14
No. of nuisances from filthy bedding abated	3
No. of accumulations of offensive refuse removed	26
No. of dirty and insanitary areas to buildings cleansed	9
No. of miscellaneous nuisances abated	12

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING-HOUSES.

No. of Statutory Notices served under the provisions of Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the provision of a sufficient supply of wholesome water to dwelling-houses	29
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	48
No. of dwelling-houses provided with a sufficient supply of water by the Corporation, in default of owners	3
No. of leaking water pipes repaired	14

DRAINAGE WORK.

The provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1936, regarding the notification to be given to the Local Authority of the repair, reconstruction or alteration of the course of any underground drain, are enforced by the Sanitary Inspector's Department, and all such work is inspected and approved by the Sanitary Inspectors before being covered in.

No. of inspections and tests carried out in connection with the repair of, alteration to, or addition to, drains	864
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SHOPS ACT, 1950.

No. of inspections carried out under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 455

The provisions were generally complied with.

No. of Notices served in respect of defaults under the provisions... 3

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year considerable time was devoted to the inspection of tents, vans, sheds, etc., used for human habitation.

There is one licensed site within the County Borough area.

One Licence, authorising the use of a caravan as a dwelling house, was granted and one licence was re-newed for a period of 12 months.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employ two Rodent Control Operatives to deal with rat and mouse infestation. The work is carried out free of charge, with the exception that occupiers of business premises, factories and work-places are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. The following is a Summary of the work carried out in this connection during 1951:—

No. of reports of infestation received and investigated	195
No. of premises inspected	550
No. of premises treated	146
Estimated No. of rats poisoned	504
No. of rats trapped	67
No. of mice trapped	327

Rodent Control work in respect of the sewers is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

During the course of the sewer-baiting, the Rodent Control staff carried out systematic inspections of properties adjacent to the sewers undergoing treatment and it was found that the sewer work had a very marked beneficial effect upon the infestations discovered in surface properties.

Many surface infestations have been remedied throughout the Borough by means of the repair or reconstruction of defective drainage systems.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The above-mentioned Act which came into force on the 31st March, 1950, revoked the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The new Act places the onus on Local Authorities to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their Districts are kept free from rats and mice, and in particular to carry out inspections from time to time, to destroy rats and mice on land occupied by Local Authorities, and to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land regarding rodent infestation. Occupiers of land infested by substantial numbers of rats or mice are legally bound to notify the local authority thereof in writing. The Act places the onus of disinfection of land upon the owner or occupier thereof and provides for the service of notice upon the owner or occupier by the Local Authority, requiring him to take specific action within a specified time for the eradication of rats and mice, and empowers the Local Authority to carry out such work in default, and to recover the cost thereof from the said owner or occupier.

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, requires the Registration of certain premises and the Licensing of certain other premises by the Local Authority.

No. of Licences issued in respect of premises where Rag Flock is stored....	2
No. of premises registered for the use of filling materials to which the Act applies	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of visits of enquiry and inspection re cases of Infectious Disease	159
Disinfection of premises and effects was carried out where necessary.	

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

No. of visits of inspection in relation to applications of persons for the retention of their names in the Authority's List of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List	56
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FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Four Informal samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis under the above Act during the year. All the samples were reported satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of visits paid to Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Pasteurising Depots	348
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THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and revoked the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer.

The execution and enforcement of the regulations on dairy farms (except in so far as they relate to diseases Communicable to Man) became from 1st October, 1949, the responsibility of the said Minister, while Local Authorities retain responsibility for those provisions which apply outside dairy farms, for the provisions relating to diseases Communicable to Man, for the registration of dairies other than dairy farms, and for the registration of dairymen and distributors of Milk.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

These Regulations re-enact with amendments the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, provide that Licences to producers to use any special designation shall be granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, while Local Authorities will continue to grant Licences to dealers to use special designations in respect of milk sold by them.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, provide for a new special designation "Sterilised Milk." Licences in respect of Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authorities, and Local Authorities will continue to be responsible for all other Licences connected with these designated milks.

All fees for Licences have been dispensed with under the provisions of the above-mentioned Regulations.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of samples taken	72
No. satisfactory in all respects	66
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	6
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	Nil
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	Nil
No. of Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	2

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

No. of samples taken	35
No. satisfactory in all respects	25
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	6
No. unsatisfactory on Phosphatase Test	3
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	1
No. of Licensed Pasteurisers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk in the Borough :—	
H.T.S.T. Process	1

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	5
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	1
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	4
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	22
No. satisfactory on both Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests	10
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	11

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

No. of samples taken	11
No. satisfactory in all respects	4
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	2
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	4
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	4

ORDINARY MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH).

No. of samples taken	27
No. satisfactory in all respects	13
No. unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	4
No. unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	6
No. unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	13

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Total No. of bulk samples of Milk submitted for animal inoculation test	51
Total No. of bulk samples of Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	3
No. of samples of undesignated milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	3
No. of samples of Accredited Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil
No. of samples of Tuberculin-Tested Milk showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil

Two of the above-mentioned samples of undesignated milk showing positive results, were from milk produced within the County Borough.

Details regarding the 3 samples showing positive results were sent to the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and as a result of the subsequent clinical examinations of the herds concerned, together with the examination of further samples of milk taken from groups of cows and individual cows in each herd, the affected animals were discovered and immediately removed from the herd for slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The sampling of milk for submission to the Animal Inoculation Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli had to be considerably curtailed owing to the severe shortage of guinea pigs.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 and 1948.

The administration of these Regulations was fully carried out and repeated visits of inspection to premises where ice-cream is manufactured and/or sold showed that, following advice and explanation given by the Inspectors, the provisions were being well complied with.

No. of inspections of premises where Ice-Cream is manufactured and/or sold 475

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year, samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from the various premises registered for its manufacture and/or sale, and were submitted to the Plate Count Test and Coliform Test in addition to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health. Details of the samples and the results of the tests are as follows :—

No. of samples of Ice-Cream submitted	23
No. of samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue, Plate Count and Coliform Tests	14
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Plate Count Test	3
No. of samples unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	9

All the above-mentioned samples of Ice-Cream satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF ICE-CREAM

No. of samples of Ice-Cream submitted for Analysis....	16
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The results showed a variation of fat content of between 6.3% and 27.4%, the average percentage of fat content being 10.77.

FOOD PREMISES.

During the year, routine visits of inspection were carried out regularly of all types of food premises including shops, food factories and warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market stalls and the Cold Stores. Inspections were also carried out of vehicles used for the transport of meat and other foodstuffs.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out and action taken in connection with food premises.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of premises registered during the year under Section 14 in connection with the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	1
Total No. of such premises on the register	109
No. of premises registered during the year in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice-Cream	16
Total No. of such premises on the register	153
No. of inspections of food premises	1,475
No. of written Notices served under the provisions of Section 13 of the Act	46

The above-mentioned Notices, which relate mainly to the repair and cleansing of walls, ceilings, floors, windows, and doors, the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, the provision of washing basins and supply of hot water for the use of persons employed in food premises, were all complied with.

Special attention was paid to personal hygiene in respect of persons engaged in food handling and preparation, and in this connection a high standard has been maintained.

BYELAWS.

Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption, were in operation.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

No. of inspections of butchers' shops, meat stalls and the Cold Stores	280
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The Regulations continue to be well complied with generally, and only informal action was necessary where any default was found.

The provisions of the Regulations in regard to the transport of meat have been carried out satisfactorily.

MEAT INSPECTION.

NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1949	3140	3069	13501	1199	20909
1950	3985	2935	14369	1870	23159
1951	4268	2552	10914	2182	19916
Increase	283	—	—	312	—
Decrease	—	383	3455	—	3243

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Year.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
1949	109	64	21	12	206
1950	157	86	56	12	311
1951	81	120	49	24	225
Increase	—	34	—	12	—
Decrease	76	—	7	—	86

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was:—61 tons, 8 cwt. 14 lb.

UN SOUND MEAT: CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	35711	411	—	1716	37838
Other conditions	10394	3939	1954	3311	19598
	<u>46105</u>	<u>4350</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>5027</u>	<u>57436</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

Disease.	Beef. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	32633	68	—	2949	35650
Other conditions	40462	768	3313	917	45460
	<u>73095</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>3313</u>	<u>3866</u>	<u>81110</u>

CONGENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES.

During the year, 7 cases of Congenital Tuberculosis in calves have been found on post-mortem examination at the Abattoirs. Notification was sent in each case to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and appropriate action taken, resulting in the dams of 4 of the calves being dealt with by slaughter under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. The dams of the remaining 3 calves were not traced.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. RELATING TO SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR 1951.

NEW MILK.

One informal sample was reported to be deprived of 25% of its original milk fat. Referred to the Lancashire County Council, in whose area the supply was produced. Five formal samples obtained from the same source of supply in the County area, were certified by the County Analyst to be samples of genuine milk.

Four informal samples were reported to be milks of abnormal composition.

CONCENTRATED TOMATO SOUP.

Four informal samples were each reported to contain an excessive quantity of tin. The rest of the stock, consisting of 400 x 5-2/5ths ozs. tins, was surrendered and destroyed. Sampling was carried out following a letter received from the Medical Officer of Health of Greenwich regarding this food.

BAKING POWDER.

One informal sample was reported to be deficient of available Carbon Dioxide to the extent of 10%. A formal sample taken from the same source was reported to be deficient of available Carbon Dioxide to the extent of 25%. The vendor was prosecuted.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Summary of legal proceedings taken during the year :—

Nature of Sample	Nature of Offence	Result of Legal Proceedings.
Baking Powder	Deficient of available Carbon Dioxide to the extent of 25%.	Vendor fined £1 0s. 0d.

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES.

No. of samples analysed	85
Number of samples reported genuine	80
Number of samples reported to be adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	5
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the standard of the Board of Agriculture	5.88
Average percentage of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed —	
Fatty solids	3.54
Non-fatty solids	8.82
Total solids	12.37

SUMMARY.

No. of samples showing deficiency in milk fat	1
No. of samples showing added water....	0
No. of samples of abnormal composition	4

UN SOUND FOOD

The following articles of food dealt with by Authorised Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, have been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed or otherwise suitably disposed of according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Food in connection with the salvage of Unfit Food.

DESTROYED

Tins of Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497
Tins of Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Tins of Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458
Tins of Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
Tins of Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576
Tins of Soup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Tins of Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Tins of Patent Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Tins and Jars of Preserves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Jars of Meat and Fish Paste	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Jars of Pickles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Bottles of Sauce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Bottles and Jars of Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Bottles and Jars of Salad Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bottles of Synthetic Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Bottles of Cordials	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Packets of Soups	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Packets of Custard Powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Packets of Saccharin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Packets of Sage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Brickettes of Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
						Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
Bacon and Ham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 23
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 18
Fresh Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 2 12
Dried Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 2
Cereals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 27
Fruit and Sponge Puddings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 13
Chocolate Teacakes and Wafers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 27
Puff Pastry Mixture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1 6
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 2 20
Slab Cake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11
Lentils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 7
Confections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 27
Cooked Meats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 22
Table Jellies and Crystals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25
Pudding Powders and Mixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 24
Rabbits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3
Biscuits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swiss Rolls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Oat Cakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Blanc Mange and Dessert Powders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Bicarbonate of Soda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Frozen Whole Egg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Galls.
Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 Galls.

FOOD FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION BUT SALVAGED AND
DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOOD.

Bacon and Ham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.
Chitterlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3 7
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3 15
Sweetened Fat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0
Lentils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 21

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4268	2552	10914	2182
Number Inspected	4268	2552	10914	2182
All diseases except Tuberculosis, Whole carcasses condemned	19	110	49	15
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	3342	16	2982	154
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	78.74%	4.93%	25.93%	7.74%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	62	10	....	9
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	1591	....	....	183
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	38.73%	0.39%	....	8.79%

MEAT INSPECTED AFTER DELIVERY TO THE ABATTOIRS FROM OTHER MINISTRY
OF FOOD DEPOTS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGH AREA.

226 Sides of Beef, 5 Sheep Carcasses, 26 Sets of Beast Offals, 32 Calves,
27 Pigs.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Nett Weight	
	Lbs.	Ozs.
36 Packets of Processed Cheese	13	8
52 Tins of Corned Beef	175	—
16 Tins of Pork Luncheon Meat	60	—
4 Tins of Spanish Tomatoes	6	—
3 Tins of Tomato Puree	29	13
5 Tins of Chopped Pork	3	13
18 Tins of Ham	223	—
2 Tins of Fruit Salad	1	8
7 Tins of Trim	10	8
1 Tin of Sutherland Chicken	—	6
2 Tins of Tongue	2	—
1 Tin of Cherries	—	14
15 Tins of Jellied Veal	66	—
3 Tins of Biscuits	270	—
2 Tins of Pineapple	1	10
1 Tin of Carrots....	—	15½
1 Tin of Hampe....	—	12
1 Tin of Raspberries....	—	15
9 Fowls	30½	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	41	2	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	217	175	5	Nil.
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	24	25	1	Nil..
TOTAL	277	241	8	Nil.

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	...	1	...
Overcrowding (S.2.)	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Insufficient	3	3	...	1	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	...	...	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	...	1	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	9	...	3	Nil.

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel.... .. (making, etc.)	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—